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# HIGH DENSITY THIN WOVEN FABRIC

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### Abstract of JP2003138446

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a high density thin woven fabric made of cellulose spun yarns, which has specific physical properties, does not have such a glaring appearance and slipperiness as polyester multi-filaments and dry and rough touch like cotton, has a natural appearance and gloss, is soft and lightweight, and is down-free. SOLUTION: This soft and lightweight high density thin woven fabric scarcely blowing out the down contains regenerated cellulose fibers in an amount of 43% to 63%, has a warp-weft cover factor total CF(2,600>=CF>=2350, and comprises (A) polynosic or lyocell spun yarns preferably having a single filament fineness of <=1.4 dtex and (B) polyester multi-filaments having a single filament fineness of <=0.8 dtex.

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### (54) 【発明の名称】 高密度薄地織物

# (57)【要約】

【課題】特定の物性を有する再生セルロース系紡績糸使 用高密度薄地織物とすることで、ポリエステルマルチフ ィラメントのギラツキ感や滑り、綿のカサツキ感がな く、自然な外観と光沢を有するソフトで軽量なダウンプ ルーフ織物を提供する。

【解決手段】 ダウンの吹出しが少なく、ソフトで軽量 な織物を得るために、再生セルロース系繊維を43%以 上、63%未満含み、経緯のカバーファクターの総和CF が2600≥CF≥2350である織物とし、該織物が単 糸繊度 1. 4 d t e x 以下のポリノジック、またはリオ セル紡績糸(A)と0.8dtex以下のポリエステル マルチフィラメント(B)で構成されている織物とする ことで目的を達成した。

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### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】生地重量が110g/cm<sup>2</sup>以下で、ドレープ係数が0.355未満の再生セルロース系繊維(A)を43%以上63%未満を含む織物であり、かつ該織物の洗濯1回後の通気度が、3.00cc/cm<sup>2</sup>/秒未満であることを特徴とする高密度薄地織物。

【請求項2】再生セルロース系繊維(A)を使用した、 湿潤状態における繊維強力が2.5 c N/dtex以上、伸度 が15.00%以下、0.5 cN/dtex過重下での伸度が 4.0%以下、5%伸長時湿潤応力が0.9 cN/dtex以 上であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の高密度薄地織物。

【請求項3】再生セルロース系繊維(A)がポリノジック繊維、またはリオセル繊維であることを特徴とする請求項1乃至2のいずれかに記載の高密度薄地織物。

【請求項4】織物の経糸および緯糸の下記(式1)のカバーファクターの和が2350以上2600未満であることを特徴とする請求項1乃至3のいずれかに記載の高密度薄地織物。

 (式1)
 カバーファクターCF=経糸密度(本/吋)

 ×(経糸繊糸)
 4場糸密度(本/吋)

 (2)
 4場糸密度(本/吋)

 (2)
 4場糸密度(本/吋)

紡績番手はデシテックス換算値とする。

【請求項5】織物の緯糸の仕上密度が経糸のそれと同等 以上であることを特徴とする請求項1乃至4のいずれか に記載の高密度薄地織物。

# 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】ソフトで綿のカサツキ、ハリ感がなく、かつポリエステルマルチフィラメントのギラ 30 ツキ感、滑りがなく、自然な外観と光沢を有し、ダウンの吹出しを防止するための中袋なしで使用できる軽量な再生セルロース系高密度薄地織物に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】アウターウエアや布団側地に用いられる ダウンプルーフ用生地は綿織物が一般的に使用される。 また一方近年ソフト、軽量、防風性、高撥水性、高堅牢 性等の面から機能性に優れた極細のポリエステルマルチ フィラメント、ナイロンマルチフィラメント、またはそ れらの複合合繊素材がコート、ブルゾン、ゴルフ、アウ トドアウエア等に多く使われている。しかし、マルチフィラメントにおいてはその均斉性、緻密さから生地表面 は滑らかであり、かつ仕上げ加工面からメタリックな光 沢とヌメリ感が払拭できず、自然な生地外観に欠けるこ と、また布団側地とした場合には就寝中に生地が滑り落 ち易いといった欠点を有する。

【0003】また、その緻密性から薄地軽量織物が得られ易い反面、生地が目寄れし易く、ダウンやフェザーが生地から突き出易いといった欠点も有する。ポリエステル紡績糸織物では自然な生地外観を表現可能であるが、

一般に 0.8 dtex以下の細デニールは紡績性が不良であり、紡績糸のふくらみは得られるが、マルチフィラメント並みのソフト風合は得られにくい。綿は特に布団側地用として歴史的にも根強い需要があり、細番手織物にシルケット加工を付加することで光沢、発色性に富んだソフトな織物が可能である。しかし、風合的には綿特有のカサツキとハリ・腰感が残り、柔布処理等による風合改善が為されているものの、極細マルチフィラメント織物並の十分なソフト風合は得られていないのが実状である。

【0004】一方、綿やポリエステル紡績糸の風合改善 の目的でレーヨン紡績糸を用いる試みが為されたが、風 合はソフトに改善されるものの、洗濯時にレーヨン糸が 伸びてしまうため洗濯後の通気度や洗濯収縮率が著しく 低下し、ダウンが容易に吹出し、全く実用性がなかっ た。また、洗濯をしない場合でも繊維の吸湿・乾燥の繰 り返しによる通気度の低下が激しく、耐久性に欠けるも のであった。さらに形態安定性付与のための樹脂加工は 著しく風合を損ね、かつ、生地強力を低下させるため量 20 産化には至っていない。このため、レーヨン特有のソフ ト風合を得ようとするとダウンの吹出しを防止するため にダウンを包む中袋を用いる必要があった。しかし、こ の方法では製品のコストアップとなり、更に布団全体の 重量が増し、就寝時の快適性を損ねるものであった。こ のような背景から綿特有の耳障りなカサツキ感がなく、 ソフトで就寝時の快適性に優れる薄地軽量な高密度織物 が求められていた。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ポリエステルマルチフィラメントのギラツキ感や滑り、綿のカサツキ感がなく、自然な外観と光沢を有するソフトで軽量な高密度薄地物を提供する。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】このような背景に**鑑**み、 鋭意研究した結果、本発明に至った。即ち、

- 1. 生セルロース系繊維(A)を43%以上63%未満を含む生地重量が 110g/cm<sup>2</sup>以下で、ドレープ係数が0.355未満である織物で あり、該織物の洗濯1回後の通気度が、3.00cc/cm<sup>2</sup>/秒未満で ある高密度薄地織物、
  - 2. 再生セルロース系繊維(A)として、湿潤状態における繊維強力が2 . 5 c N/dtex以上、伸度が15.0%以下、0.5 cN/dtex過重下での 伸度が4.0%以下、5%伸長時湿潤応力が0.9 cN/dtex以上である繊維、特に、ポリノジック繊維、またはリオセル繊維を用いることを特 徴とする高密度薄地織物、
- 3. 次式で示される織物の経糸および緯糸のカバーファクターの和が2350以上2600未満であり、また、織物の緯糸の仕上密度が経糸のそれと同等以上であることを特徴とする高密度薄地織物、

(式1) カバーファクターCF==経糸密度(本/ 时)×(経糸繊糸)<sup>a.5</sup> +緯糸密度(本/吋)×(緯糸繊 度)<sup>a.5</sup>

紡績番手はデシテックス換算値とする。から本発明は構成される。

### [0007]

【発明の実施の形態】以下に本発明について詳細に説明 する。

再生セルロース系紡績糸(A):再生セルロース系繊維 のなかで湿潤状態における繊維強力が 2. 5 c N/dtex以 10 上、伸度が 1 5. 0%以下、0. 5 cN/dtex過重下での 伸度が4.0%以下、5%伸長時湿潤応力が0.9cN/ dtex以上の特性を備える再生セルロース系繊維を用い る。特に家庭用品品質表示法に定めるポリノジック繊 維、または指定外繊維であるリオセル繊維が適する。本 発明においては軽量化のため英式綿番手50番手以上、 好ましくは55番手以上の細番手紡績糸が必要である。 そのため単糸繊度は紡績性のよい1. 4dtex以下、好ま しくは1.2dtex以下、更に好ましくは1.1dtex以下 が好ましい。特に80番手等の高級番手においては紡績 糸の構成本数の多寡が糸強力と品位となり、製織性と織 物品位を左右する。また、ソフト風合、通気度の面から 好ましい。単糸デニールが1.5dtex以上では細番手の 可紡性や製織性が悪化し、高品質な軽量薄地織物が得ら れなくなる。結果的に、ダウン吹出し防止性能を規定す る通気度が得られない。 経糸、または緯糸の一方には 自然な生地外観、光沢感、ソフト風合を得る目的でこれ ら紡績糸(A)を用いる。繊維製法の差からレーヨンは 特有の異型断面形状を有するが、本発明の繊維は一般的 には丸断面形状を有し、よりシルキーな光沢、高発色性 30 を提供できるのが特徴である。

【0008】再生セルロース系繊維(A)の生地における重量比は43%以上、63%未満とする。43%未満では、交織する素材、特にポリエステル繊維の影響が強く出るため、再生セルロース系繊維の自然な外観や若干の弾撥性を伴うソフト風合が得られない。63%以上では再生セルロース系繊維の経時による寸法変化が大きくなり、ダウン吹出し防止性が劣り好ましくない。

【0009】再生セルロース繊維(A)と交織する繊維(B)は寸法安定性と蒸散性からポリエステルが好ましい。ポリエステル紡績糸はマルチフィラメント糸に比較し、風合が粗硬になり、また、ピリング防止のためアルカリ減量が必要であり、高密度化を阻害させる不利があり、好ましくない。しかし、ポリエステルと再生セルロース系繊維の混紡糸の使用は好ましく、その場合は糸に占める再生セルロース系繊維の混率を50%以上とし、風合をソフト化させるのが望ましい。

【0010】交織する繊維(B) 糸としてポリエステルマルチフィラメント糸の使用はソフト、軽量、寸法安定性、通気度等の面から最も好ましい。その場合は80dt 50

ex以下、単糸繊度1. Odtex以下のポリエステルマルチ フィラメント糸、好ましくはこれらの仮撚り加工糸を用 いる。80dtex以上では生地が厚くなり軽量にならず好 ましくない。好ましくは70dtex以下である。単糸繊度 は1. Odtex以下、好ましくは0. 8dtex以下、更に好 ましくは O. 6 dtex以下である。 1. Odtex以上では風 合が硬化し、また通気度が得られにくい。(B) 糸は 経、緯のいずれに用いてもよく、ポリエステルマルチフ ィラメント糸を緯糸に使用する場合は経糸 (A)の自然な 外観、光沢、風合が強調でき、また経糸使用ではその強 力から細デニール糸を容易に用いることができる。その 結果、経糸切れが少ないため製織性もよく、薄くソフト で軽量な織物が容易に得られる特徴がある。ポリエステ ルの混率はソフト風合を得るため70%以下とする。こ れ以上では通気度を得るための押圧熱処理工程を経たポ リエステル繊維が金属様の光沢を発し、更に風合が硬化 するため好ましくない。

【0011】生地重量に関し、ダウン布団側地は一般的にサテン組織が多く、これらの重量は多くは $130g/m^2$ 以上である。サテン組織が多く用いられる理由として生地の光沢が得られ易いことや生地の厚みからダウン吹出し防止性に有利であること等が考えられる。本発明では $110g/m^2$ 以下、好ましくは $108g/m^2$ 以下、更に好ましくは $104g/m^2$ 以下とする。そのため組織は綾でもよいが、軽量性とコスト面からヒラ組織がより適性である。

【0012】ダウン吹出し性を改善するために、次式で示されるカバーファクターCFを2350以上2600未満とする。好ましくは2360以上、2560未満である。CFが2350未満ではソフト風合となるが、ダウン吹出し防止性が不良となり好ましくない。逆に2600以上では硬風合や重量が増し、好ましくない。

(式1)バーファクターCF==経糸密度(本/吋)×(経糸繊糸)+緯糸密度(本/吋)×(緯糸繊度)低し、紡績番手はデシテックス換算値とする。

【0013】この際、織物の緯糸の仕上密度が経糸のそれと同等以上である糸、および密度構成とすることは、本発明の軽量、ソフトで低通気度効果を得る好ましい方法である。これは経糸に再生セルロース系紡績糸を用い、緯糸にポリエステルマルチフィラメントを用いた場合、紡績糸の細繊度化に限界があるが、マルチフィラメントは紡績糸より容易に細繊度糸が得られ、かつ、無撚糸、または甘撚糸や弱交絡糸形態の無撚糸に近い状態の糸形態で使用可能であるため、織物に柔軟性を付与し易いためである。また、ポリエステルの混率を高める効果もあり、経時に対する織物組織拘束力を安定的に維持し、低通気度化に寄与するためである。

【0014】本発明の生地の洗濯後の通気度は3.00 cc未満、好ましくは2.70cc未満とする。軽量薄 地織物の場合、洗濯後の通気度が3.00cc以上であ ると、製品として使用中の物理的な揉みや、セルロース 系繊維の吸湿、乾燥の繰返し等により、生地寸法が変化 したり生地組織拘束力が低下し、ダウンが生地表面に抜け出し、好ましくない。このため、生地の初期通気度は 1.00cc、好ましくは0.90cc以下が好ましい。これ以上では、短期間の使用でダウンが生地表面から吹出してくることを意味する。従って、本発明のように耐久性を良くするためには洗濯前後の生地の通気度が低く、かつ安定していることが重要である。

【0015】高密度化が通気度を改善させる反面、風合を損ねるため、本発明においては仕上げ後のカレンダー熱処理をポリエステルの風合を硬化させない範囲(150℃以下が目安)で設定し、液流染色機等による柔布処理中または処理後、数%のアルカリ減量処理や酵素減量を施したり、起毛を施してもよい。柔軟剤の付与、またサンフォライズやカムフィット等の柔布仕上げ処理も効果的である。織物のドレープ係数は 0.355未満が望ましく、更には0.350未満が望ましい。それ以上では硬風合となったり、生地が厚くなったりし、好ましくない。

【0016】本発明によって得られる高密度薄地織物は 従来の用途として、布団側地などのダウンプルーフ用生 地や防風性や柔軟性、軽量性を生かしたコート、ブルゾ ン、ゴルフ、アウトドアウエア等の他、ドレープ風合や 軽さを生かしたブラウス、ジャケット、スカート等の婦 人衣料やナイトウエア等などにも利用できるものであ \* \*る。

【0017】[実施例]以下、実施例によって本発明を説明する。

評価方法: 通気度 JIS L1096-1999-A 法 (フラジール形法)

洗濯方法 JIS L 0217-1995-103法 洗濯後の乾燥方法 JIS L1096-1999-ライン 乾燥

ドレープ係数 JIS L1 0 9 6 - 1 9 9 9 - G法(ドレ 10 ープ係数)

表1. 実施例と比較例に用いた再生セルロース系繊維 (A) の原綿物性と紡績糸番手

【0018】表1に示す原綿と紡績糸を用い、表2に示す糸構成、生機密度で織り上げた。該生地を液流染色機で80℃30分の糊抜き精練リラックス後、ポリエステルを含む生地は2%のアルカリ減量を施した後180℃30秒の乾熱セットを行なった。次いで高圧液流染色機で130℃20分の分散染料染色を行い、引き続き反応染料で60℃20分の染色を行った。その後600メッシュの起毛加工を行った後、仕上げ処理を行なった。次いで温度130℃、圧力40トン、布速12m/分のカレンダー仕上げを施した。それらの生地の密度、混率、目付、風合、ドレープ係数、通気度、総合判定結果を表1に示す。

[0019]

【表1】

	ポリノジック	H. W. Mレーヨン		
•	1.1 dtex38mm	0.8 d t e x 38mm	0.9dtex38mm	
温潤強度(cN/dtex)	3.1	3.0	2.5	
温潤仲度(%)	13.0	11.0	25.0	
0.5 c N/dtex 荷雪下濃伸度 (%)	2.6	2.5	4.0	
5 % 件長時溫潤応力 (cN/dtax)	1.2	1.2	0.7	
紡績糸香手(英式、紫係敷 3.8)	60'	80.	80'	
使用区分	実施例2, 3、4 比較例1, 2, 3、7	実施例1、5	比较例4	

【0020】通気度の評価においては、実施例2と比較 40例1、2による実際のダウンプルーフ布団側地として10人による6ヶ月間の使用試験評価結果から、ダウン吹出し防止性能(ダウン・フェザーの吹出し本数がない、または僅少)を有する平織物の通気度は3.00cc/cm²/秒未満であることを把握し、評価した。

【0021】実施例 I-5と比較例 I でわかるように、 平織物はサテンに比し、初期の通気度を低く設定する必 要がある。これは洗濯時の繊維の膨潤と乾燥による収縮 が大きいため生地の組織点が移動し、通気度が低下する ためと推察される。 比較例 4 は、更に、湿伸度が高い ため、洗濯と乾燥による寸法変化が大きく、生地に空隙が生じやすいためと推察される。また、比較例5はダウン吹出し防止性能は優れているが、風合は綿特有のかさつき感が消えず、ドレープ係数の芳しくないものであった。比較例7はポリエステルの金属様光沢が目立ち、自然な外観に欠け、ハリ感のある風合であった。比較例6は生地が重く、比較例1のサテンに近い手持ち感があり、軽量性に劣るものであった。これらに比較し、実施例はいずれも風合、軽量、ダウン吹出し防止性に優れた結果を示した。

50 [0022]

【表2】

			<b>東海</b>	東海州 2	<b>美羅袋</b> 3	1 (1289)	15.005H 2	比較例 3	比较明 4	近郊湖 5	HARPH G	比 <b>股門</b> 7
MA MA		Pe 80	Pe 607	€ 58	P=80	P+80'	Po60'	Fly60'	Mec.	E 55	E 55	
		E 78	E 76	Ps60*	E 78	£ 78	E 78	E 78	E 78	Ps40*	E/P-60	
		*	平	7	5枚余子	de .	平	平	平	7	#	
#	*	<b>Æ</b>	154	137	184	204	137	111	137	137	164	164
2	-		125	125	118	170	115	125	125	125	107	118
	tt	鞭	162	145	172	211	145	121	145	145	172	172
	Ŧ		120	120	124	171	116	128	126	126	112	124
		CF	2504	2550	2505	3602	2452	2313	2550	2550	2536	2505
目付(g/m2)		99	107	98	140	104		107	107	118	107	
遇	17/77		54	58	52	50	5C	51			80	18
*	4 41274		46	42	48	41	40	49	49	42	40	82
(44)	#									58		
	نت ا								51		Ī	
35	椒	11	0, 49	0, 53	0, 9	1, 44	1. 42	2.01	0, 68	0.51	Q. 8E	0.72
囊	7		1. 96	2.15	2.40	2.36	3. 10	4. 29	5. 80	1. 86	2 11	1. 43
ドレープ機		0. 347	0, 351	0.340	0. 364	0. 342	0. 338	0. 360	0. 485	D 376	0.461	
黑大松門頭		ソフト	ソフト	<b>7</b> 2⊦	別か	ソフト	ソフト 運気性不良	ソクト	ハリ かさつき番	ソント	リリ	
<b>基金</b> 件位			0	0	0	Δ	×	××	××	×	Δ	×

注1) Poはポリノジック東洋紡績(株)製「タフセル」を、Eはポリエステル仮撚加工糸 を表し、78Tは216f(=0.36dtex/f)、55Tは144f(=0.38dtex/f)を表す。RyはH.W.M (ハイウエットモジュラス)レーヨンを、CFはカバーファクター表す。注2)番手換算は、80'は73.7dtex、60'は98.3dtex、40'は147.5dtexとする。注3)単位は、密度 は本/吋、通気度は cc/cm²/秒を表す。

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注4) 比較例7の緯糸はポリノジック1. 1 T38mm 3 5 %とポリエステル1. 2 T 3 8 m m 6 5 %の混紡糸注5) 総合判定は以下の基準による。

○ 風合・通気度、軽量性とも良好 △ 風合・通気度 は良いが重い × 通気度、風合、光沢面で劣る ×× 通気度が著し く劣る

[0023]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、綿のようにカサツキ感がなくソフトでシルキーな光沢を有するが形態安定性に欠けるため、中袋を必要とする粗密な布団側地のみにしか供されなかった再生セルロース系繊維に新たな実用性を与えることができた。即ち、再生セルロース系繊維を用いながらも形態安定を付与するための特別な樹脂剤を用いることなく、従って、ソフト風合を損ねることなく、使用繊維素材と織物規格を特定の範囲に規定することで軽量化とダウン吹出し防止性能を実現させた。その結果、中袋を不要とすることが可能になり、安眠快適性に優れた薄地高密度織物とすることができた。

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(72)Inventor: ONODERA TADAHITO

# (54) HIGH DENSITY THIN WOVEN FABRIC

# (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a high density thin woven fabric made of cellulose spun yarns, which has specific physical properties, does not have such a glaring appearance and slipperiness as polyester multi-filaments and dry and rough touch like cotton, has a natural appearance and gloss, is soft and lightweight, and is down-free.

SOLUTION: This soft and lightweight high density thin woven fabric scarcely blowing out the down contains regenerated cellulose fibers in an amount of 43% to 63%, has a warp-weft cover factor total CF:  $2,600 \ge CF \ge 2350$ , and comprises (A) polynosic or lyocell spun yarns preferably having a single filament fineness of  $\le 1.4$  dtex and (B) polyester multi-filaments having a single filament fineness of  $\le 0.8$  dtex.

# **LEGAL STATUS**

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#### **CLAIMS**

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] High density thin ground textiles characterized by for Shigekazu Ikuji being the textiles with which a drape multiplier contains less than 63% for less than 0.355 regenerated-cellulose system fiber (A) 43% or more by two or less 110 g/cm, and the permeability after one wash of these textiles being under a 3.00 cc/cm2/second.

[Claim 2] High density thin ground textiles according to claim 1 with which 2.5 or more cN/dtex and ductility are characterized [ the fiber strength in a damp or wet condition which used regenerated—cellulose system fiber (A) ] by humid stress being 0.9 or more cN/dtex 15.00% or less by the ductility under 0.5 cN/dtex too heavy at the time of 4.0% or less and 5% expanding. [Claim 3] High density thin ground textiles according to claim 1 to 2 characterized by regenerated—cellulose system fiber (A) being a polynosic fiber or RIOSERU fiber.

[Claim 4] High density thin ground textiles according to claim 1 to 3 with which the sum of the following (formula 1) cover factor of the warp of textiles and the woof is characterized by or more 2350 being less than 2600.

(Formula 1) Let the cover factor CF= warp consistency (inch/) x(warp \*\*\*\*)0.5+ woof consistency (inch/) x(woof fineness) 0.5 spinning yarn count be a DESHITEKKUSU reduced property.

[Claim 5] High density thin ground textiles according to claim 1 to 4 characterized by the finish consistencies of the woof of textiles being it of warp, and more than an EQC.

[Translation done.]

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]
[Field of the Invention] It is soft, and there are not KASATSUKI of cotton and a feeling of Hari, and there are not a feeling of a flash of polyester multifilament and slipping, and it has a natural appearance and natural gloss, and is related with the lightweight regenerated-cellulose system high density thin ground textiles which can be used without the inside bag for preventing blow off

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] the object for down proofs used for outerwear or the bedding side ground — generally as for the ground, cotton fabrics are used. Moreover, the super-thin polyester multifilament which was excellent in functionality on the other hand in recent years from fields, such as software, a light weight, saposhnikovia root nature, high water repellence, and high robustness, much nylon multifilament, or many those compound synthetic fiber materials in a coat, a blouson, golf, outdoor wear, etc. are used, however, multifilament — setting -- the ground from the regular nature and precision -- gloss metallic from a finish-machining side with the smooth and front face, and a feeling of slime -- it cannot wipe away -- the natu ground — when it considers as that an appearance is missing and the bedding side ground, it has the fault of being easy to slide down the ground during sleeping.

[0003] Moreover, while thin ground lightweight textiles are easy to be obtained from the compactness, the ground tends to \*\*\*\*\*\* and it also has the fault that a down and a feather tend to project from the ground. Although the thin denier of 0.8 or less dtexes generally has poor spirning nature although the natural lkuji appearance can be expressed with polyester spun-yarn textiles, and the swelling of spun yarn is obtained, about the same software hand as multifilament is hard to be obtained. The soft textiles which were rich in gloss and color enhancement by especially cotton having deep-rooted need also historically as an object for bedding side grounds, and adding mercerization to thin yarn count textiles are possible. However, although KASATSUKI peculiar to cotton in hand, and Hari and a feeling of the waist remain and it succeeds in the hand improvement by breaking processing etc., the actual condition is that about success in the name improvement by breaming processing sections getting the same sufficient software hand as super-thin multifiliament textiles is not obtained. [2004] On the other hand, although it succeeded in the attempt using rayon spun yarn for purpose of a hand improvement of cotton or polyester spun yarn, since rayon yarn was extended at the time of wash, the permeability and wash contraction after wash fell remarkably, the down blew off easily, and a hand was completely impractical, although software has improved. Moreover, even when not washing, the fall of the permeability by the repeat of moisture absorption and desiccation of fiber was intense, and was what lacks in endurance. Furthermore, in order for the resin treatment for gestalt stability grant to spoil a hand remarkably and to reduce the lluiji strength, it has not resulted in fertilization. For this reason, the bag needed to be used while wrapping a down, in order to prevent blow off of a down, if it is going to obtain a software hand peculiar to rayon. However, by this approach, it became the cost rise of a product, and the weight of the whole bedding was increase and the thing in which the amenity at the time of sleeping is spoiled further, the thin ground which there is no jarring feeling of KASATSUKI

http://www4.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran\_web\_cgi\_ejje

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spun yarn because of pilling prevention, it has the disadvantage which makes densification check, and is not desirable. However, use of the union yarn of polyester and regenerated-cellulose system fiber is desirable, and it is desirable to make into 50% or more the blended ratio of the regenerated-cellulose system fiber occupied to yarn in that case, and to make a hand software-

[0010] Use of polyester multifilament yarn is the most desirable from fields, such as software, a light weight, dimensional stability, and permeability, as fiber (B) yarn which carries out union. in that case, 80 or less dtexes and the polyester multifilament yarn of 1.0 or less dtex of single varan finances — those temporary twist finished yarn is used preferably. In 80 or more dexes, the ground becomes [ become thick and ] lightweight and is not desirable. They are 70 or less dexes preferably. 1. 0 or less dexes of 0.8 or less dexes of single-yarn fineness are 0.6 or less dexes set from the preferably in 1.0 or more dexes, a hand hardens and permeability is hard to be obtained. (B) an appearance with warp (A) natural when it may pass through yarn, it may be used for any of \*\* and it uses polyester multifilament yarn for the woof, gloss, and a hand — it can emphasize — moreover — warp use — the — since powerful, thin denier yarn can be used easily. Consequently, since there are few warp pieces, weaving nature is also good and there is the description from which textiles it is thin and soft and lightweight are obtained easily. The blended ratio of polyester is made into 70% or less in order to obtain a software hand. In order that the polyester fiber which passed through the press heat treatment process for obtaining permeability may emit the metal's gloss and a hand may harden further, it is not desirable at more than this.

[0011] Generally the down bedding side ground has many satin organizations about Shigekazu İkuji, and many of such weight are two or more 130 g/m. It is possible that kuji's gloss is easy to be acquired as a reason many satin organizations are used, to be advantageous to down blow-off tightness from the thickness of the ground, etc. In this invention, it considers as two or less 104 g/m still more preferably two or less 108 g/m preferably two or less 110 g/m. Therefo although Aya is sufficient for an organization, lightweight nature and a cost side to a HIRA organization is fitness more.

organization is mness more.

[0012] In order to improve down blow-off nature, the cover factor CF shown by the degree type is made less than [ 2350 or more] into 2600. It is 2360 or more and less than 2560 preferably. It becomes [ down blow-off tightness ] poor and is not desirable although CF serves as a software hand less than by 2350. Conversely, \*\*\*\*\*\* and weight increase and it is not desirable at 2600

(Formula 1) Let bar factor CF== warp consistency (inch/) x(warp \*\*\*\*)0.5+ woof consistency (inch/) x(woof fineness) 0.5, however the spinning yarn count be DESHITEKKUSU reduced

[0013] Under the present circumstances, it is soft and it is the light weight of this invention, and a desirable method of acquiring the low permeability effectiveness to consider as the yarn whose finish consistencies of the woof of textiles are it of warp and more than an EQC, and a onsistences of the wood or textiles are it of warp and more than an EUU, and consistency configuration, it is for a limitation's being in fine-size-ization of spun yarn, when this uses regenerated-cellulose system spun yarn for warp and polyester multifilament is used for the woof, but being easy to give flexibility to textiles, since it is usable with the yarn gestalt of the condition near [that fine-size yarn is obtained more easily than spun yarn by multifilament] the non-twisted yarn of a non-twisted yarn or \*\*\*\*\*\*, and weak confounding yarn gestalt. Moreover, it is for there being effectiveness which raises the blended ratio of polyester, maintaining stably the textile organization restraint to the passage of time, and contributing to v permeability-ization

[0014] The permeability after wash of lkuji of this invention sets less than 3.00 cc to less than 2.70 cc preferably physical [ as a product / under use ] in the permeability after wash being 3.00 cc2.70 cc preferably, physical ( as a product / under use ) in the permeability after wash being 3.00 cc or more in the case of light weight thin ground textiles — rubbing — \*\*, moisture absorption of a cellulosic fiber, a repetition of desiccation, etc. — the ground — that a dimension changes \*\*\*\* — the ground — organization restraint — falling — a down — the ground — a front face — ejection — it is not desirable. For this reason, the initial permeability of the ground has preferably desirable 0.90 cc or less 1.00 cc. more than this — short use — a down — the

peculiar to such a background to cotton, is soft, and is excellent in the amenity at the time of leeping -- lightweight densely textured fabrics were called for. [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] There are neither a feeling of a flash of polyester multifilament, nor slipping and the feeling of KASATSUKI of cotton, and the soft and lightweight high density thin planimetric features which have a natural appearance and natural gloss are offered

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As a result of inquiring wholeheartedly in view of such a [Means for Solving the Problem] As a result of inquiring wholeheartedly in view of such a background, it resulted in this invention. That is, Shigekazu Ikuji who contains less than 63% 43% or more 1. raw cellulosis (fiber (A) By two or less 110 g/cm With the textiles whose drape multiplier is less than 0.355 The permeability after one wash of a \*\*\*\* and these textiles is under a 3.00ccl/cm ]2/second. As a certain high density thin ground textiles and 2. regenerated-cellulose system fiber (A) The fiber strength in a damp or wet condition is 2. More than .5 cN/dtex and ductility 15.0% or less, Under 0.5 cN/dtex too heavy Ductility is [humid stress] 0.9 or more cN/dtex at the time of 4.0% or less and 5% expanding. Fiber, It is \*\* about this a confidence of the proposition of the propo using a polynosic fiber or RIOSERU fiber especially. High density thin ground textiles considered as the mark, 3. High density thin ground textiles characterized by for the sum of the cover factor as tre man, 3. Ingr. censity than ground textures chearacterized by for whathin the cover factor of the warp of the textiles shown by the degree type and the woof being less than [ 2350 or more ] 2600, and the finish consistencies of the woof of textiles being it of warp, and more than an EQC. (formula 1) Let the cover factor CF== warp consistency (inch/) x(warp \*\*\*\*)0.5+ woof consistency (inch/) x(woof fineness) 0.5 spinning yarn count be a DESHITEKKUSU reduced property, since — this invention is constituted. [0007]

ent of the Invention] This invention is explained below at a detail. Regenerated-cellulose system spun yarn (A): Use the regenerated-cellulose system fiber which the fiber strength in a damp or wet condition equips [ humid stress ] with 2.5 or more cN/dtex in regenerated-cellulose system fiber, and the ductility under 0.5 cN/dtex too heavy equips [ ductility ] with the property of 0.9 or more cN/dtex 15.0% or less at the time of 4.0% or less and 5% expanding. The polynosic fiber set to especially Household Goods Quality Labeling Law or the ROSERU fiber which is fiber outside assignment is suitable. In this invention, No. 55 count [more than ] thin yarn count spun yarn is preferably required an English cotton yarn number [No. 50 count / more than ] because of lightweight-zing, 1.1 or less dixexes are [ that it is easy to be spinning nature ] therefore, still more preferably desirable [ single-yarn fineness ] 1.2 or to be spinning nature ] therefore, still more preferably desirable [ single-yarn fineness ] 1.2 or less dtexes preferably 1.4 or less dtexes. Especially, in the high-class yarn counts, such as No. 80, the amount of the configuration number of spun yarn serves as yarn strength and grace, and influences weaving nature and textile grace. Moreover, it is desirable from the field of a software hand and permeability. By 1.5 or more dtexes, spinnable properties and weaving nature of the thin yarn count get worse [ a single-yarn denier ], and quality light weight thin ground textiles are no longer obtained. As a result, the permeability which specifies the down blow-off prevention engine performance is not obtained. These spun yarn (A) is used for either warp or the woof in order to obtain the natural lluji appearance, a feeling of gloss, and a software hand. Although rayon has a cheracteristic variant cross-section configuration from the difference of a fiber process, it is the description that the fiber of this invention generally has a round-head cross-section configuration, and silkier gloss and high color enhancement can be offered. [0008] The weight ratio in the ground of regenerated-cellulose system fiber (A) may be 43% or more and less than 63%. At less than 43%, in order that the effect of the material which carries out union, especially polyester fiber may come out strongly, neither the natural appearance of regenerated-cellulose system fiber nor the software hand accompanied by some resilience is regenerated-cellulose system fiber nor the software hand accompanied by some resilience is obtained. At 63% or more, the dimensional change by the passage of time of regenerated-cellulose system fiber becomes large, and down blow-off tightness is not inferior and desirable. [0009] Regenerated-cellulose fiber (A) and the fiber (B) which carries out union have dimensional stability and evapotranspiration nature to desirable polyester. As compared with multifilament yarn, a hand becomes rough \*\*, and alkali loss in quantity is required for polyester

http://www4.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/cgi=bin/tran\_web\_cgi\_ejje

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ground — it means blowing off from a front face. Therefore, in order to improve endurance like this invention, the permeability of Buji before and behind wash is low, and it is important that it is

[0015] Since a hand is spoiled while densification makes permeability improve, in this invention [0015] Since a hand is spoiled while densification makes permeability improve, in this invention, calender heat treatment after finishing is set up in the range (150 degrees C or less are a standard) which does not stiffen the hand of polyester, and during the breaking processing by a jet dyeing machine etc., or after processing, severally of alkali loss-in-quantity processing and enzyme loss in quantity may be given, or you may nap. Breaking finishing processing of grant of a softening agent, a SANFO rise, a cam fit, etc., etc. is also effective. Drape multiplier of textiles Less than 0.355 are desirable and less than further 0.350 are desirable. It becomes \*\*\*\*\*\*, or

the ground becomes thick, and it is not desirable at more than it. [0016] as the application of the former [ textiles / which are obtained by this invention / high density thin ground ] -- objects for down proofs, such as a bedding side ground, -- the coat in which the ground, saposhnikovia root nature, flexibility, and lightweight nature were employed efficiently, a blouson, golf, outdoor wear, etc. — others — it can use for woman garments, nightwear \*\*, etc. which employed a drape hand and lightness efficiently, such as a blouse, a t, and a skirt board.

(0017) [Example] — an example explains this invention hereafter.

The evaluation approach: Porosity JIS L1096-1999-A law (Flagy) form method)
the wash approach JIS L 0217-1995 - 103 law — the desiccation approach after wash JIS
L1096-1999-Rhine desiccation drape multiplier JIS L1096-1999-G — law (drape multiplier) L1096-1999-Rhine desiccation drape multiplier JIS L1096-1999-G — law (drape multiplier) Table 1. Raw cotton physical properties and the spun-yarn yarn count [0018] of regenerated-cellulose system fiber (A) used for example and example of comparison it finished weaving by the yarn configuration and gray-goods consistency which are shown in Table 2 using the raw cotton and spun yarn which are shown in Table 1. this — the ground which includes the ground for polyester after 80-degree-C desizing refinement [for 30 minutes] relaxed with a jet dyeing machine performed the dry heat set for 180-degree-C 30 seconds, after giving 25 of alkali loss in quantity. Subsequently, the high-pressure jet dyeing machine performed disperse dye dyeing for 130-degree-C 20 minutes, and 80-degree-C dyeing for 20 minutes was succeedingly performed by reactive dye. Finishing processing was performed after performing pilocrection processing of 600 meshes after that. Subsequently, the temperature of 130 degrees C, the pressure of 40t, and 12m calendering for /of \*\*\*\* were given. Those lkuji's consistency, a blended ratio, eyes, a hand, a drape multiplier, permeability, and a comprehensive judgment result are shown in Table 1. are shown in Table 1.

[0019] [Table 1]

	ポリノジック	H. W. MV-92		
•	1.1dtex36mm	QB d t e x	0.9dtox36rum	
温清油度(cN/dtax)	31	3.0	2.5	
道游仲皮(%)	13.0	11.0	25.0	
0.5cH/dese 美重下温仲良 (%)	2.6	25	4.0	
5 % 作品跨通激尼力 (oN/doss)	1.2	1.2	0.7	
前級永春手(英式、郵係数 3.8)	60	90'	60	
使用塩分	実施例2, 3, 4 比較例1, 2, 3, 7	実施例1、5	比號例4	

[0020] In evaluation of permeability, the permeability of the plain weave fabric which has the own blow-off prevention engine performance (small [ be / feather / or ]) grasps and evaluated that it was under a 3.00 cc/cm2/second from the use test evaluation result for [ it is based on ten persons as an actual down proof bedding side ground by

the example 2 and the examples 1 and 2 of a comparison ] six months.

[0021] It is necessary to compare a plain weave fabric with satin, and it needs to set up early permeability lows to that it may understand in an example 1-5 and the example 1 of a comparison. Since contraction by the swelling of the fiber at the time of wash and desiccation is large. Ituji's organizing point moves, and this is guessed for permeability to fall. Since \*\*\*\*\*\*\* is still higher, the example 4 of a comparison has a large dimensional change by wash and desiccation, and is guessed to be easy to produce an opening in the ground. Moreover, although the example 5 of a comparison was excellent in the down blow-off prevention engine performance, a feeling with bulk with a hand peculiar to cotton did not disappear, but the drape multiplier had it. [poor] The example 7 of a comparison was a hand which whose metal Mr. gloss multiplier had it. [ poor ] The example / of a comparison was a hand which whose metal Mr. gloss of polysetrs is conspicuous, lacks in a natural appearance, and has a feeling of Hari. The example 8 of a comparison was what whose ground is heavy, has the feeling of a stock near the satin of the example 1 of a comparison, and is inferior to lightweight nature. As compared with these, each example showed the result of having excelled in a hand, a light weight, and down blow-off tightness.

[0022] [Table 2]

			,	,				2	-	-	-	7
-	-		200	200	1000	-	Nat	240	P.40	-	194	126
Ħ	_		6 %	876	Nee	E 70			6 70	PHO I E/PAN		
The second			-	19	; .	10007				-	7	4
-	*		194	137	196	204	107	1	197	1277	784	164
	•		126	125	11.0	170	118	136	126	18	107	110
	*		100	144	172	-1	148	191	146	146	172	179
	ż		120	130	184	175	110	190	100	180	112	196
		œ.	2004	2000	2500	3000	2446	8317	2000	-	2000	2006
M	◡	30	**	-07		140	104		107	107	118	197
	17	***	24	-	\$12	-		61				19
٠.		-	44	4	4	. 41	40	40	40	*	46	et
•	1				_							
	T	-		_	1	r: ::			51			
	i e			4 40	4.0	1 40	1.42	E 01	0 00	2 81	2 80	0.71
		_	1.00	2 19	2.46	1 20	2.10	4.55		3 <b>66</b>	2 11	1 44
A.	٠,	•	& 247	0.361	0 340	6.304	0.000	8 360	G 380	0.466	2 576	0 461
Má			77	724	'.O+	1/20 Bi	224	<i>≯</i>	2	14 147348	27	141

notes 1) Po — the "tough cel" by polynosic Toyobo Co., Ltd. — E — polyester false twist finished yarn Expressing, 78T express 216f (=0.36 dtex/f), and 55T express 144f (=0.38 dtex/f). For Ry, CF is cover factor table \*\* about H.W.M. (high wet modulus) rayon. notes 2) In 80', 73.7dtex(ss) and 60' set 98.3dtex(se) and 40' to 147.5dtex(ss) for yarn count conversion.

notes 3) A unit is a consistency. A book/inch, and permeability express a cc/cm2/second

notes 3) The woof of the example 7 of a comparison depends polynosic 1.1738mm355 and polyester 1.2738mm555 of union-yarn notes 5 synthesis judging on the following criteria. Of it is heavy x although a hand and permeability, and the lightweight nature of a good \*\* hand and permeability are good. It is inferior in permeability, a hand, and a glossy surface. xx [0023] which is remarkably inferior in permeability

which is remarkably interior in permeability. [Effect of the Invention] Although there is no feeling of KASATSUKI like cotton and it has soft and silky gloss, since gestalt stability was missing according to this invention, new practicality was able to be given to the regenerated-cellulose system fiber with which only the roughness and fineness bedding side ground which needs an inside bag was presented. That is, lightweightizing and the down blow-off prevention engine performance were realized by specifying use fibrin material and textile specification in the specific range, without [ though regenerated-cellulose system fiber is used, without it uses the special resins for giving gestalt stability, therefore I spoiling a software hand. Consequently, it was able to become possible to make an inside bag unnecessary, and was able to consider as thin ground densely textured fabrics excellent in the good sleep amenity.

2007/01/24 http://www4.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran\_web\_cgi\_ejje

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[Translation done.]